PRICES OF NEARLY ALL COMMODITIES IN U.S. STILL SOAR; NO CHANGE PROBABLE UNTIL WAR ENDS; DOLLAR DWINDLES

Supplies imperative to the operation and maintenance of railroads have advanced something like 53 per cent. In price during the last year, and restrictions in purchases are the rule in the purchasing departments of a majority of BREADSTUFFS, HIDES,

According to a circular recently sent sut to department heads by the receiver of one big railroad in this country thirty-six classes of articles have advanced from 80 to 700 per cent. in price during the last year. Seventy other classes of materials used by the road have advanced from 10 to 80 per cent.

Among the materials which have ad-

Adda
Arlas one and engine
Antimony and bab metal
Bolts, machine and carriage
Bolts, track
Brass, bar, sheet and spring
Bridges, steel
Castings, malleable
Castings, brass
Copper bar and sheet
Covering, pipe, all kinds
Drille, all kinds
Verrules, flue
Flues, boiler
Fines. Coller
Gasolene
Iron. galvanized
Iron. black sheet
Nuts. square and hexagonal
Nuts. square and hexagonal
Pins. locomotive crank
Pipe, galvanized
Rivets, all kinds
Rods, piston
Rope. wire
Spikes, track
Steel, fire box and flange
Steel, tank and plate
Steel, tool, high speed
Superheaters and parts, locomotive
Tie plates metal
Tubing, brass, copper and steel
Vitriol, blue
Washers, malleable
Wire, copper and brass
Mine batters

in price 48.6 per cent.; car forgings 40 per cent.; steel castings 39.2 per cent.; chains 63.3 per cent.; common iron bars 75 per cent.; pig and sheet lead 55 per cent.; wire nails of all sizes 54.5 per cent.; lead pipe 55 per cent.; headlight reflectors 76.7 per cent.; miscellaneous steel 65 per cent, and galvanized wire 58 per cent. Miscellaneous materials and supplies not included in the 100 classes which range between 10 and 700

steel 65 per cent., and galvanized wire	GASOLENE LEADING	Opium, 1b	ing the
58 per cent. Miscellaneous materials	The petroleum industry is in as ex-	Alcohol, U. S. P., gal. 2.52 2.70 Phosphate rock, 2.00 lbs. 6.00 6.00	ment d
and supplies not included in the 100	traordinary a situation as any other	Sulphuric acid. 66 deg., 100 lbs., 1.00 250	been a
classes which range between 10 and 700	commodity market. In this instance it	Nitric acid. 36 deg., 1b 03875 .0625	about
per cent. show an average price advance	is only fair to state, however, that the	•Nominal.	provist
of 42.8 per cent.	causes are related to domestic rather	DADEDIC INCDEACE IN	last tv
	than to foreign conditions. The fact	PAPER'S INCREASE IN	last th
Jump in Prices of Metals.	that this is so is shown by the fact that	PRIČE VERY SERIOUS	
The following table gives the approxi-	during 1915 the United States exported	PRICE VERT SERIOUS	
mate prices of metals for comparison as	40.000.000 gallons less of gasolene than	The newspapers of the country, to say	
of August, 1914, and recent 1916 quota-	during the preceding year.	nothing of the magazines and the tech-	
· tions:	A gradual petering out of the fields	nical and trade journals, are facing a	
Recent Aug.	producing crude oils of high gasolene	serious situation in the steady increase	
Bessemer pig. Pittsburg. ton\$21.75 \$14.90	content, plus a sudden and growing in-	in the component parts of all kinds of	!
Basic plg. Valley, 10n 18.30 18.00	crease in the demand, is the explanation	paper. The scarcity of labor, the in-	1
Billets, Bessemer, Pittsburg, ton, 42.40 20.25	for the increased price. The gasolene re-	crease in wages and the advance in the	
Ro. 2 foundry, Philadelphia, ton. 20.05 14.75	quirements of this country increased dur-	price of coal. as well as the scarcity of	
Cents Cents.	ing the last year about 25 per cent. over	ocean tonnage and the prevailing freight	
Steel bars, Pittsburg, pound 2,65 ,1 19	those of a year ago.	congestion, all together aid in complicat-	1
Tank plates. Pittsburg. pound 3.10 1.13 Beams. Pittsburg. pound 2.30 1.13	Crude petroleum production, however, showed but a slight increase over the	ing the condition of this market.	,
Steel rails, standard, open hearth,	preceding year, and this increase was	The cost of labor in Canada, where	1
ten	not in the fields producing the high grade	the bulk of the wood pulp used in the	
Steel rails, Bessemer, ton 33.00 28.00	crudes from which gasolene is refined	manufacture of paper is obtained, has	
Cents. Cents.	In fact, the Cushing field in Oklahoma,	increased because of the scarcity of	1
Lake copper, New York, pound . 27.50 17.25	which formerly produced 300,000 bar-	workers caused by the heavy enlistments	1
Pound copper. New York.	rels of crude off daily, had dwindled in	of Canadians since the war began. The	1
Spelter. St. Louis, pound 17.50 9.37%	January this year to approximately 90	cost of pulp wood has increased from	
Spelter. New York, pound 17.75 9.6214	000 barrels a day. The Cushing neld	\$2 to \$3 a cord This in turn affects	l I
Lead. New York, pound 8.00 4.12 Tin. New York, pound 50.62 47.23	crudes yielded about 30 per cent. gaso-	the price of paper from \$3 to \$4 a ton.	
Antimony, Asiatic pound 45.00 21.00	lene, and the loss due to the decrease in	Coal used by paper manufacturers	
Silver bar. New York. ounce \$0.63 \$0.5225	production in this pool helped materially	has increased about 90 cents a ton and this means an increase in the cost of	1
Quicksilver, 75 pound flask136.60 90.60	to weaken the supply. The loss in crude	paper from \$1 to \$2 a ton.	
	oils was more than made up in the other	The increased demands of paper labor	
ACUTE DYE SHORTAGE	fields, but as they do not produce a high		
accid bid biotifact	gasolene content oil the loss in gasolene	balance and helps to nuch up the price	

ACUTE DYE SHORTAGE

The shortage of dyes has become so scute that manufacturers are now paying from \$20 to \$30 a pound for colorings which in normal times sold for from 40 to 50 cents a pound. In one metance recently a man in the dry goods trade bought a cask of dyestuff and paid \$4,000 for it. The same cask would have sold before at from \$500

.Much of the dyestuffs coming into this market from time to time are being sent here from China and Mexico. Mexico in market from time to time are being sent here from China and Mexico. Mexico in normal times produces large quantities of cotton goods, and following the outbreak of the European war she carried a fair supply of dyestuffs which she has not been able to use. When the prices jumped to alluring levels she began to send her supply to this country and has reaped a considerable profit thereby. The supposition is that Germany had shipped large quantities of dyes to China for the silk requirements of that country and that China, like Mexico, has been unable to resist the high prices American textile manufacturers are willing to pay. The price of rugs has gone up too.

Saxony Axminsters, which in normal times sold for \$13, are now selling for \$16.70. Smith Axminsters, which were formerly \$12.50, are now quoted at \$23 and \$24 each, and the higher priced rugs, which sold in 1914 for from \$40 to \$50, now are worth from \$55 to \$65. For purposes of comparisons, the foregoing quotations apply to \$22.5 co. One of the reasons for the advance in this commodity is the fact that the woole \$20.000 to \$20.0 One of the reaso One of the reasons for the advance in this commodity is the fact that the wool coming into this market are of too fine a grade to be successfully used in the weaving of rugs. Also there has been a chortage of shoddy in our markets.

Another factor serving to exhilarate the textile market is the slow but sure advance in wages in the majority of the demand for gasolene for automobiles thus indicated. Secretary Lane to the country have asked for shorter hours and more pay, and in many instances their demands are daily growing in strength and the manufacturing contres. Operatives all stances their demands are daily growing in strength and the manufacturing contres. Operatives all stances their demands are daily growing in strength and the manufacturing contres. Operatives all states; on January 1, 1915, there were approximately 45.000 motor trucks in the United States; on January 1, 1915, there were trucks in the United States and the United States and the turers who have not met them will be forced to do so in the near future. It will be years before the wholesale linen situation recovers from the effects of a year and a half of the world war. Flax is scarce and it will be a long time before prices return to normal. A peculiar feature of the linen situation is that the retailers have not put their prices up in keeping with the advance in wholesale quotations. The only explanation is that the majority

LEATHER AWAY U

Breadstuffs have advanced during last year by reason of late buying mo ments in the fall, plus the fact that port orders have pressed the mills they are working at capacity and about meeting the domestic demand. about meeting the domestic demand, one time during the winter independe flour dealers and small bakers in Ne York were living a hand to mouth e istence because of the inability of thour mills to grind up the grain whi flooded in upon them when the overd movement began late in the season. movement began late in the season,

Large quantities of export grain and flour are stored in the vicinity of New York awaiting shipment in the vessels which spasmodically make this port. The lack of adequate ocean tonnage has been the chief cause for the enormous rise in ocean freight rates on grain and flour and has been the prime cause of the transportation problem which has been taxing the powers of railroad, Government and State officials during recent to the other unsettling factors cause ment and State officials during recent months.

vanced because of the European war.
The accompanying table gives the approximate prices of breadstuffs and hides and leather as of August, 1914, and re-

Wheat No. 2, red winter, bunom Oats, No. 2, bu	\$0.965
Barley, No. 2. Wilwaukee, bu	.73
Rye. Western, bu	4.50
HIDES AND LEATHER.	
Recent. 1916.	Aug. 1914.
Union, middle backs, 1b	\$0.43
Native steer hides, No. 1, 1b	48

ALL OILS ADVANCE: GASOLENE LEADING

In the raw and manufactured textile markets the strong advance in prices has been due primarily to the scarcity of dyestuffs, secondarily to the advance in wages for mill labor of all kinds and thirdly to the searcity of cheap labor which has resulted from the almost complete stopping of immisration.

Was not made up.

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, who has issued a report on the gasolene situation, does not give much encouragement to expect the supply of gasolene to keep pace with the demand in the future, according to an article published in the April circular of the National City Bank. The article reads in part:

situation as follows: '1. The consump tion of gasolene is rapidly increasing.

The production of crude has been generally regarded as near its maximum."

"His report shows that for a number of years the production of crude oil has not kept pace with the demand for gasolene, but the supply of the latter has been kept up by increased extraction.

"In 1909 the volume of crude produced

aus	try at the same time.
	GASOLENE PRODUCTION.
	Barrela
1999	6.680,000
1904	6,920,000
	12,900,000
	34,915,000
1915	41,600,000
	CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION.
	Barrels
1599	60,000,000
1904	117.100,000
1909	183.200.000
1014	265,800,000
	267,400,000
	LICENSED AUTOMOBILES.
1,930	10,000
1905	85,000
	400,000
	1.253,875
1015	1.761.570

Secretary Lane bases his verdict, that production of crudes has been generally researched as near its maximum. on his estimate of the percentage of exhaustion of the principal oil fields.

Dwindling of Oil Fields.

"The Lima-Indiana field, he finds, is the retailers bought goods away 93 per cent exhausted; the Appalachian ad. 93 per cent.; the Gulf coast and Colo Kid gloves have advanced in price and will continue to advance, first, because of a searcity of skins, but prine pally because of the lack of skilled labor in Europe. Glove cutters become wonderfully expert in shaving down the skins and the trade is pass of from generation.

74 per cent.; the Gulf coast and Colorado, 79 per cent. each; the Illinois, 60 per cent.; the mid willinois, 60 per cent.; the Gulf coast and Colorado, 79 per cent. each; the Illinois, 60 per cent.; the Gulf coast and Colorado, 79 per cent. each; the Illinois, 60 per cent.; the Gulf coast and Colorado, 79 p

to generation in some of the French more than 50 per cent, of their petroleum supply untouched, California, with a proselves are busy in the trenence some-duction of \$9,500,000 barrels in 1915, in Cheep substitutes cost YOU same price.

"Immediate relief would be given by

dinary crude oil furnishes at least two
and often three gallons of kerosene to
every gallon of gasolene."
The accompanying table gives approx-

p ima		com	parat	ve	prices	for	191	4 and
191	9			-				
•				0	ILS.			
						Re	1916.	Aug. 1914
- Pet	-1-		-uda		T., bbl			\$1.35
					al			.087
								.001
		ne. gr		***			. 10	.60
		1. 58					111	.00
	on	seed.	crud		prime.			***
Y							.00	.063
			1, 15,				.30	.086
Oliv	e,	Italis	in, gal		******	*****	1.90	1.00
1			NAT	AL	STOR	ES.		
1						R	cent.	Aug
							1916.	1914
Tar			Vilmine	-	hhi		\$2.00	\$2.00
					h, bbl.			3.50
					gal.			465
Tur		······································	macii.					. 100

markets can be got now only after the most exhausting methods are resorted to and some drugs and chemicals cannot be obtained in spite of the efforts of the trade in this country. In regard to a number of rare chemicals and drugs the United States is slowly consuming the United States is slowly consuming the supply this market had on hand when the war began.

The following table shows ap-

*	proximate comparative prices:	10.7
10 3	1914.	1916.
	Alum, 1b \$ 0175	\$.055
- 6	Bicarbonate of soda, lb	.02
- 9	Borax crystals, 1b	.09
	Carbolic acid. lb	1.10
_	Caustic soda, 60 per cent., 1b	.06
G	Opium, 1b	11.50
	Alcohol, U. S. P. gal 2.52	9.73
	Phosphate rock, 2,000 lbs 6.00	6.00
16	Sulphuric acid. 66 deg., 100 lbs., 1.00	2.50
	Nitric acid. 36 deg., 1b 03875	.0625

paper from \$1 to \$2 a ton.

The increased demands of paper labor throws weight on the wrong side of the balance and helps to push up the price.

		Inc	reas
	1914	1916.	PC
Alum, pound	\$ 01	\$.045	200
Bleach, pound	0114	1314	366
Fourdrinier wires, sq. ft		.39	84
Lumber, M ft		18.50	42
Blesched sulphite, cwt		4.50	50
Thirds and blues, rags, cwt		2.1214	74
Aniline, pound		20.00	4900
Boda ash, cwt		4.00	58
Magazine stock, cwt		1.86	25.
Rosin, barrel			73
Satin, white, dry, pound		.09	80
Casein, pound		.30	250
In addition to the at	ove	woollen	an

and recent date:

THAN TWO YEARS AGO The enormous advances in the price of building materials since the beginning of the world war are shown in the whole

sale market prices, but they do not show what the ultimate consumer, Mr. Home or Mr. Office or Mr. Factory Builder, has to pay for them.

A story is told in the commodity trade which fits into the situation. A man who has plenty of money decided that ne would have a steam yacht designed and built to suit his fancy. Accordingly he called in a marine architect and builder and an agreement was made that the vessel should be constructed at a cost of not more than \$250,000.

The architect and builder drew the plans for the yacht, submitted them to

the prospective owner and then esti-mated the cost of the boat. His figures were well within the \$250,000 mark, but when he went to the different markets to verify his prices he found that it would be impossible to launch a craft for less than \$450,000. The yacht was not built. 460,000 | The following table of aproximate 1.78.175 | The following table of aproximate prices gives a comparison of the two years 1914 and 1916:

WITH REST OF LIST The following table shows the rise in the price of coal and coke during the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASK FOR and GET **HORLICK'S** THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

There is scarcely a thing that man consumes that has not increased in price during the last year and a half. Even the bootblacks have to pay more for their materials. The cheaper grades of shoelaces have gone up. They were formerly \$1.50 to \$1.60 a gross. Now they cost from \$2.75 to \$3 a gross.

Of course some of the increases in the provision and grocery markets are seasonable advances, but the general upward jump is not a seasonable one. It is the result of easy money and credit and will doubtless continue until the

ressels

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

The speen rise in flour of the been rise in flour of the been warn recent to the other unsettling factors caused by the war, the most important of which is the cutting off of German and Austrian markets and the serious ham and avarian markets and the serious ham are the serious ham are the serious ham and avarian markets and the serious ham are the serio

Continued from First Page.

A pound, and the indications are that higher figures will be reached. In fact a few isolated cases have been reported where quick deliverise have been mades at more than 30 cents.

The other metals have also advanced for most improved the latter of the textile markets say that most spectual rise was recorded by quicksidver, which just after the being of the united States, while such famous textile centres as Roubsix, the beginning of the war cold for 18 pound flass. Early those has now dropped back to approximately 318 a flass.

The following table of textile prices price has now dropped back to approximately 318 a flass.

All metal manufactures have increased a price. Umbrellas coat more, women's handsage are higher, kitchen utensils have a lattern of the statile prices and price the analysis of the statile near that the production of the year and phenomenal rise, all kinds of pinsphenomenal rise, all kinds of pinsp

data it appears that the rate on grain from New York to Liverpool in January, 1916, was ten times as high as in Jan-

has been prepared for to-day (Monday). It will present several choice models (exclusively reserved to B. Altman & Co.) in dressy Long and Short Coat Suits, variously developed in taffeta, faille and gros de Londres, at the very special price of

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the war in the advance: Recent. Aug. The shortage in ships that has led to the remarkable increase in rates is attributed to the following causes in sattributed to the Committee on Merchant and in Antitype

FIRST-BORNS OF ISRAEL A TYPE OF THE CHURCH OF THE FIRST-BORNS.

Only First-Borns in Danger of the Destroying Angel—Passing Over of Antitypical First-Borns Full of Meaning for the World First-Borns the Blessers of Their Brethren—Eating the Lamb With Bitter Herbs—Jesus Our Passover Lamb—He Instituted a New Feature Not Shown in the Type—Partaking of Jesus' Blood-Church to Be Broken, to Shed Their Blood, With Christ.



of shockes the great was been made of the control o INSTRUCTION.

as the adversaries of God and of rightcousness. (Hebrews 10:28, 27.) Nevertheless, the whole world of mankind is
certainly interested in this Church of the
First-borns, in its successful passing
over, its attainment of everlasting life
for these are the Royal Priesthood and
the instructors of the New Covenant,
which is shortly to be sealed, and by the
terms of which all the families of the
earth are to be blessed. All mankind
will receive the blessing of reconciliation
to God through the knowledge of the
Truth and through the blessings of the
Millennial Kingdom, associated with the
Mew Covenant.—Jeremiah 31:31-34.

Jesus the Passover Lamb.

Having noted the first-born class

The eating the Lamb.

As the blood of the lamb marked the
household, so the eating of
the lamb was not merely for the firstborns, but for all the household. So our
Lord said, "My flesh is meat indeed";
and again, "This is the Bread which
of this Bread shall live forever." (John
of this Bread shall live forever." (John
of this Bread shall live forever." (John
of this Sacrifice but it is also
meritorious Sacrifice, but it is also
meritorious Sacrifice but it is also
meritorious Sacrifice must feed upon
sacrifice.

The eating the Lamb.

Millennat Nimedour, associated with the New Covenant—dermital 31-31-32.

Jesus the Panaover Lamb.

Having noted the first-born class, we stain a similar to the state of the s

for which He gave His life. This thought is entirely additional to anything in the Jewish Passover type. There is no intimation that any of the household were to partake of the blood of the slain lamb. Nevertheless we who now accept our Lord's proposition to share in His blood and lay down our lives with Him in defence of the Truth, thereby mark ourselves as elder brothers in the Household of Faith, members of the First borns with our Lord, our Redeemer, and as prospectively the Royal Priesthood.

"As Ye Are Unleavened."

The Apostle Paul points out tens to which we have called attra-te says that the Lord's consecrate Jesus as the Passover Lamb, appreciation and participation merit of Jesus—his Justifica faith; and (2) his membershi Body of Christ, all the mem which agree to be broken—me in that "little flock" whose tails manifested by drinking of ter's cup—sharing with Him in rifice, suffering with Him in reign with Him—1 Corinthians: 2 Timothy 2:11, 12.

For a merely nominal rum you m have a copy of Pastor Russel's ho-entitled "The New Creation," in whi is given a complete and more sai factory explanation of the meaning the Lord's Supper. Address Brook! Tabernacie, Brooklyn. N. Y.

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